

## IS THE NEGRO GRATEFUL?

HAS HE IMPROVED HIS OPPORTUNITIES.

He Continues To Be The Hewers of Wood and the Drawers of Water.

It has become a question of discussion among many who are interested in the welfare of the negro, whether he is grateful to those who have elevated him and whether he has improved by his opportunities. It seems as if the southern negro with his alleged drawbacks, his discrimination against him, his made better headway than the northern negro who is permitted to exercise his civil and political rights. With but a few exceptions, the northern negro's principal occupation is in the hotel and doing the catering business. You can find more colored caterers in the State of Pennsylvania than you can in any State in the Union. The southern negro is more enterprising and has more inventive genius than any negro in any section of the country. It is not believed that the negro has improved his opportunities and advantages afforded him. He is taken up with too much frolic. He is getting to be indolent. The negro professors are being crowded, most of them imagine that they are cut out for doctors, lawyers and other professions. The farmer wants to be a doctor and the scullion wants to be a artist. There should be established in this country a school of selection whose duty should be to select the best vocation in life a negro is best fitted.

### POINTER FOR WIVES.

How They Can Keep Their Husbands from Telling Stories in the Pearly Gray of Dawn.

Elliott Flower says, in the Chicago Evening Post, that when the average man hears a good story he is uneasy until he has told it to some one else, and, if he is not good at telling stories, he is doubly anxious to unburden his mind at the earliest possible moment.

The hero (or, perhaps, he might be called the victim) of this true tale had the usual masculine desire to share his merriment with another. He had attended a banquet and he had heard what he termed "a rattling good story." He chuckled over it as he left the hall, and tried to tell it



READING WIFE'S PLACARD.

to the coatroom boy, but an interruption by other departing guests prevented. He was still chuckling when he boarded his suburban train, and, in his jovial frame of mind, it was only natural that he should succeed in engaging in conversation the man who sat next to him. He had just reached the point of saying: "I heard a good story to-night," when the casual acquaintance's station was reached. The conductor sat down beside him for a moment, but his duties compelled him to leave before the story was fairly started and he never came back.

"Never mind," soliloquized the man with the story, "Mary will enjoy it." Mary being his wife, it seemed as if there would be no escape for her. She was sleeping soundly when he reached home, but a little thing like that did not trouble him. He was still chuckling when he entered the room, but the chuckle died away when he saw the placard that was hanging from the dimly burning gas light. The placard read: "Any story you have heard will keep till morning."

### EAGLE SHOT IN CHICAGO.

Fate of a Rocky Mountain Bird Which, with Its Mate, Had Strayed Far from Home.

A wild eagle has been captured in the city of Chicago. The great bird, measuring eight feet from tip to tip of wing, was crippled by gunshot wounds and, after being lassoed, is now in captivity in the basement of the house of Edward H. Dalton, 55 Seventy-ninth street. The eagle is of the rocky mountain variety, and previous to its capture was seen soaring in the

air together with its mate, a bird of equal size. Why the two eagles strayed so far from their mountain haunts is unexplained. The bird that is now in captivity was wounded



CAPTURE OF THE EAGLE.

while making a raid on Dalton's poultry yard.

Dalton had seen the eagles during the day, and toward evening, when one of them swooped down on the poultry, he fired both barrels of a shotgun at it. The bird fell to the ground with a broken wing, but managed to fly to a clump of trees near the lake. Dalton summoned aid in the meanwhile. The eagle again attempted to fly, but fell flapping, to the ground. A crowd collected, and it was decided that the safest way to capture the eagle was to lasso it. A rope was secured and after nearly an hour the eagle was lassoed and dragged to Dalton's house. During the capture of the bird the mate was frequently seen. A number of shots were fired at it without effect.

Mr. Dalton says he will make every effort to keep the eagle alive, and if it survives will present it to one of the parks.

### ODD WAYS IN JAPAN.

Carpenters use tools in the reverse way.

Men make of themselves beasts of burden and horses are rarely seen.

The estimated population of the empire is 40,000,000, and there are only 400 dentists, or one dentist to every 100,000 persons.

Railroad travel is less expensive than in America, as a first-class fare on the government lines is only three sen a mile, or one and one-half cents American money.

Where there are double railroad tracks, the trains are run so that they pass on the left side instead of the right, as in the United States. Street cars do the same thing, and persons meeting pass to the left.

The first thing that greets the eye in the inland sea is a sampan, that curious old craft that has probably remained unchanged and unimproved for centuries. It is a clumsy boat propelled by a single oar and that with a joint in it.

Bullocks, wearing shoes of matted straw, are used to some extent. The output of the great copper mines in the interior, employing 10,000 men, is hauled 12 miles to the city of Nikko by bullocks hitched singly to low-wheeled cars, carrying half a ton of the metal.

### FACTS ABOUT REINDEER.

Reindeer can be reared at an expense of four to seven dollars per head.

Miners throughout Alaska are beginning to use reindeer as pack animals.

Reindeer are now the principal mail carriers between Alaskan inland points.

The annual increase of a reindeer herd is from 40 to 60 per cent. A herd of 5,000 would furnish about 2,000 fawns each spring.

The feet of a reindeer are of such peculiar shape that it can cover more icy ground in less time than any other known creature.

Reindeer meat in Alaska brings one dollar per pound; skins of the animals are ten dollars each; \$120 is readily paid for a trained pack reindeer.

In the reindeer's hind foot is an oil duct which he employs to grease the place where the horn drops off in the shedding process.

The reindeer can do more work for its size than any other animal in the world. Harnessed to a sled it can pull a 300-pound load 100 miles in one day over ice and snow.

The first shipment to Alaska consisted of 16 reindeer and was made in 1892. The total number of reindeer in Alaska to-day is about 3,000, and they are widely distributed over the country.

It is estimated that a miner could travel through Alaska for a whole year and carry sufficient food by employing ten reindeer. This would be allowing for the killing of one deer for food.

About 134 reindeer are imported each year from Siberia, the animals

being brought over Behring strait during the summer, when the water is free from ice. The reindeer stand the voyage very well.

### Taught Him a Lesson.

A well-known admiral, who did notable service in the war with Spain, told a good story on himself when in town recently. He came to the city during the restoration of Independence hall for no other purpose than to secure one of the original bricks of the historic structure. One day he visited the hall and told the caretaker who he was and what he wanted. That official, willing to do a favor for such a distinguished person, wrapped up one of the bricks and handed it to the admiral, who was profuse in his thanks. Upon his arrival in Washington the admiral gave further evidence of his gratitude by writing a letter to Director Ritter, expressing thanks to him. What was his surprise the next day to receive a call from the caretaker who had given him the brick, with the statement that if he did not bring it back to Philadelphia he would surely lose his job. Reluctantly the admiral returned the cherished brick. A short time after he received the identical brick, accompanied by a slip of paper,



WILLIAM B. ALLISON, SENATOR FROM IOWA.

on which was written: "Silence is Golden."—Philadelphia Record.

### Agriculture in China.

In spring Chinese peasants build dikes of mud, three to six feet high, to keep the rainwater in the ricefields. Most of their time in summer is spent in pumping or bringing water into these fields.

### MARRIED ANOTHER MAN.

Expected Groom Failed to Come at the Appointed Time, So the Bride Chose a Stranger.

"The quickest wedding and honeymoon trip I ever saw," said an old man who lives in West Virginia, and who is now visiting Chicago, to a Tribune reporter, "occurred at my house when I was living in North Carolina. The bride had come to my house alone on horseback, and said her best man would be along pretty soon, and that they were to be married. While waiting for the groom the woman gave her name, age and place of residence. She



JUST BEFORE THE WEDDING.

said she reckoned I would not object to giving a newly-married couple a dinner for a send-off. It was not far from the dinner hour, and I extended the invitation. The groom, however, failed to come, and we sat down to the feast without him. The woman did not appear much concerned over the disappointment.

"Later in the day a man halted his

wagon in front of my place and asked the road to a certain town. He was an immigrant, and said he was on his way to the far west. He asked if he could get something to eat, as was common with travelers in those days, and I told him we had the remnants of a feast which had been cooked for a wedding but as the groom didn't come we had plenty left.

"He asked me if the disappointed woman took it much to heart, and when I said she didn't act as if she were going into a decline, he replied that she must have a good deal of sand, as he expressed it, and said he would like to see her.

"She consented, and met him while he was eating the remnants of the feast. I had occasion to leave the room for a few minutes, and when I returned they were standing together hand in hand.

"Rather than disappoint a lady, said the traveler, 'I shall take her myself. Go ahead with the necessities.'

"I married them, and in less than an hour they were on their way to the new country. She had her nag hitched to the tail end of his wagon. Ten years after that they came back on a visit to the old Tarheel state, and he told me he reckoned there never was as

ciation of the dignity, value and increasing respectability of teaching as a profession. In this there is marked improvement—a radical remedy for the erstwhile shiftlessness and want of professional integrity so common among certain classes of teachers, whose interest in the profession and its results is measured by the pecuniary and not moral and intellectual standards.

It is hardly necessary to state that the *Searchlight* will be handsomely supported by the general public. As a business proposition, it insures the return of more than a mere monetary equivalent. It affords us information upon an important subject hitherto kept from us by the absence of true methods as well as the purposes of those to whose care our little ones are entrusted for their educational behoof.

To such a journal as the *Searchlight* we can point with pride, and when necessary can refer to it as a positive contradiction to the mean and spiteful charges that we are shiftless, improvident and non-progressive races. No race man or woman can afford to ignore the *Searchlight*.

"Let us all pull together."

### Tuskegee Notes.

Principal Washington was dined by the editorial and business staff of The Outlook at New York on Monday last.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of the \$20,000 library building, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Circulars calling the Tenth Annual Session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference are now being sent out. It will be held on the 20th of February. CYNUS AMPFIELD. Tuskegee, Ala., Jan 26, '01.

### THE COLORED 400?

What Other People Think of Them.

From The Dallas, Texas, Express.

THE WASHINGTON BEE is responsible for the statement that at present a great social war is going on between two colored society clubs of the capital over the question of Negro social recognition at the coming inauguration of McKinley and Roosevelt. Well, they would be showing to better purpose if they go to work. It is said of Bismarck, the iron chancellor, that once while reviewing a corps of the German army composed of boys he was heard to remark: "These fellows are here on dress parade, but not worth a d—n for actual fighting," and it is pretty much true of the average member of the Washington colored "400." The great mass of Negroes in the nation's capital are simply hanging around, and through their profligacy and general cussedness, are doing more to create adverse settlement for the colored population of the country than the negro inhabitants of any other city. It would be a good thing, if really meritorious fellows like Perry Carson, E. E. Cooper, W. Calvin Chase and others, would open upon these national loafers and assist in having them "moved on."

### MIXED THE BABIES.

A Little Comedy of Errors Which Amused a Crowd at the St. Louis Union Station.

Nurse-girl sociability mixed up two babies, threw two mothers into hysterics, made a family miss a train troubled a policeman and amused a



"TSE GWINE TO CHICAGO."

crowd at the Union station in St. Louis the other night. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. George, of Fort Worth, Tex., and Mrs. J. C. Coleman, of Atlanta, Ga., their babies and colored nurses played the parts in the scene.

The Colemans wanted to leave at 8:10 p. m.; the Georges at 9:10. Meantime each couple had decided to dine up town. The nurses were left with the babies in the waiting-room.

"Tse gwine to Chicago," said Georgiana.

"Tse gwine there, too," replied Susanna.

Time flew after this. The babies were bunched and forgotten. The clock boomed eight and Georgiana, in terror lest she should miss the train, grabbed the Texas baby and fled. Anxious Mrs. Coleman was about to bundle the strange baby in the moving train when she discovered it was not her own. Then she shrieked. Mrs. George in making a similar discovery did the same thing. Then the search was started. Two frantic women hunting lost babies were followed by two terrified nurse girls. Finally the mothers met, babies were swapped and both families waited for the midnight train.

## RESTRICTED SUFFRAGE.

JUDGE JOHN B. COTTON THINKS

The City Should Have a Representative in Congress.

Some time ago Hon. John B. Cotton, formerly the Assistant Attorney-General under the Administration of Ex-President Harrison, in a speech before the Mount Pleasant Citizens Association sometime ago, among other things said, that he favored qualified suffrage in the District of Columbia. That is to say, he favored property qualification. Judge Cotton, would no doubt go a little farther than that and favor property and educational qualification. No man is more versed in the election laws of the several states than Judge Cotton, and there is no man more interested in the welfare of the people than he. There is no reason why suffrage of some kind should not be restored to the people. This exclusive way of conducting thing in the Board of Trade whether it suits the people or not is getting to be tyrannical. The people should have something to say in the management of their affairs. Congress should give the people a chance to conduct their own business and allow them to have a representative in Congress.

### RUNNING THEM OUT.

Washington is in Need of a Similar Remedy

Dispatches from Evansville, Ind., states that there is an effort being made to run all the idle negroes out of the city. There should be a movement on foot to make all classes and nationalities work, w en they can get it. There is always something for some one to do, be he black or white. Such a remedy should be applied to this city. There are hundreds of white and black men in this city who should be made to work.

### SPANKED HIS WIFE.

Did It in the Old-Fashioned Way and Then Forced the Police to Arrest Him.

"A police cell is preferable to a home with a mother-in-law," was the assertion of Arthur J. Murray, of No. 1907 Second avenue, to a New York Press reporter.

"I'll keep the husband who spans me locked up, if he wishes it," was the retort of his wife, Mrs. Lucille Murray.

At seven o'clock the other evening Murray rushed into the East One



OLD-FASHIONED DISCIPLINE.

Hundred and Fourth Street police station.

"Will you please lock me up?" he asked, meekly.

When Sergt. Fitzgerald refused and ordered him out, Murray's meekness vanished.

"I'll make you, then. I won't go!" he shouted.

Policeman Joyce attempted to drag him out. The little man fought.

"Lock him up on a charge of disorderly conduct," was the sergeant's order. When Policeman Joyce was sent to Murray's home, he found Policeman Van Twister and an angry wife.

"He spanked me when he came home to-night," said Mrs. Murray. "He took me across his knee and used a strap. He whipped me for no reason."

Murray admitted that his wife's story was true.

"But there was a reason for whipping her," he explained. "There is a father-in-law, an uncle-in-law, a mother-in-law—no end of laws camped in my house. I couldn't get rid of them; she wouldn't. I spanked her as a last resort."

Dr. Stubbs, a dignified London bishop, was once importuned by a woman who, knowing of his travels in the Holy Land, kept on asking him what places she ought to visit, as she was starting on a trip to Palestine. After answering numerous annoying and useless questions, he was again asked: "But, really, what place would you advise me to go to?" "To Jericho, madam," said the bishop, sweetly.

### Virginia's Natural Bridge.

Virginia has lost an opportunity to acquire an invaluable piece of state property by allowing private parties to purchase Natural Bridge, with 400 acres adjacent, for \$50,000.



## THEY SAY—

Do you belong to the colored 400?

What is the colored 400?

A few tender feet colored people who have been feeding off corn bread and fish.

Some of them are now eating wheat bread and beef steak.

A good size farm would be a good thing for a few of them at this time.

What has become of the old 400?

Some of them went insane while a few of them went to the poor house.

What is the definition of the negro 400?

Ask the Cosmos Club members. A man who has property and good morals is entitled to be named among the 400.

The man who never has nothing but his salary belongs to the pauper brigade.

Do your duty and earn money and that will give you standing in the community.

How many people would like to be classed among the 400 can tell who their parents are.

Every State has a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds.

What fools some people are.

The negro is the greatest imitation in existence.

He will imitate the white man at any cost.

If you know what you are talking about speak out.

A man who is able to make an honest living and can save his money is a good citizen.

What will become of the 400 when they are asked to give an account of themselves.

THE BEE is of the opinion that no well bred society gentleman will give a ten cent dance.

Think well of those who treat you well.

By no means think yourself more important than your equals.

Don't imagine because you hold an office job that you are better than the man who conducts his own business.

A business man is his own boss. Some society people think that they are better than the man who is self made.

It is dangerous to think that you are superior to the honest tailor.

An office will turn some people's head.

The greatest man is he who doesn't depend upon others for social recognition.

Your money is the best social recognition that an honest man can obtain.

Society is a shadow and he who craves for it is a fool.

Honest men will marry and protect society.

Are there any who have disguised society and set themselves up as the dictators.

Good blood is always found in the progressive man.

Some society people exist as long as their money holds out.

Property makes a man. Good morals commend a person.

Society without good morale is a vapor.

Dress doesn't always make the man.

Dress hides nakedness and good manners will advance you.

Without good morals and good manners you don't amount to very much in a community.

This world is a stage and the people are players.

Read THE BEE for advice and consolation.

## WILL LIVE FOREVER.

The Name and Fame of Chief Justice John Marshall.

Nation Owe the Great Virginia Lawyer a Debt of Gratitude Which It Can Never Repay—Some of His Decisions.

One hundred years ago President John Adams appointed "a Virginia lawyer, a plain man by the name of John Marshall," chief justice of the United States. On February 4 John Marshall took his seat on the supreme bench and entered upon the career which was to prove him one of the greatest jurists the world has ever known.

Some men seem endowed by nature with mastery of judicial insight and analysis. Such a man was Marshall. "He seemed," in the words of a contemporary, "to handle judicial questions as the great Euler did mathematical, with giant ease." For crystalline clearness of thought, for invincible logic, for broad, statesmanlike and truly national views of public questions the decisions of Marshall are confessed to be unsurpassed. As stands Papinian in Roman law so ranks Marshall in American.

"He found the constitution a noble statue," it has been well said of Marshall, "and breathed into it the breath of life." Even to specify and briefly characterize his important decisions would be to write a history of the development of American constitutional law. For 35 years he sat upon the supreme bench, deciding one after another those fundamental questions whose correct solution made the United States not a mere confederacy but a nation.

Those features which distinguish the American governmental system from all others are the supremacy of the constitution created by the people over every legislative and executive act, and the power conferred by the people in the supreme court to declare that su-



CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.  
(He Was One of the Greatest Jurists the World Has Ever Known.)

premacy. That the supreme court possessed the power to annul acts of congress, because in conflict with the people's will as expressed in the constitution, was for a time disputed. The iron logic of Marshall settled the question at once and forever.

"It is a proposition too plain to be controverted," he said in the case of Marbury against Madison, "that the constitution is either a paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, alterable when the legislature shall please. If the former be true, then a legislative act contrary to the constitution is not law; if the latter, then written constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power in its own nature illimitable."

This decision, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, established the distinction between the American and the British governmental systems and is the bulwark of freedom against legislative aggression. In the case of the sloop Active, Marshall declared the supremacy of the federal government throughout the nation. Pennsylvania had attempted to resist the judgment of the federal district court against a citizen. "If the legislatures of the several states," said Marshall, "may annul the judgments of the courts of the United States, the constitution itself becomes a solemn mockery, and the nation is deprived of the means of enforcing its laws." It cost the nation more than 1,000,000 lives finally to vindicate Marshall's position, but in the end his principles triumphed.

At the end of a hundred years since John Marshall took his seat on the supreme bench the American people will assemble in scores of great meetings to honor his name and memory. It is most fitting that they should do so, for next to Washington, the founder of the republic, and Lincoln, the preserver, they chiefly owe to John Marshall their orderly liberty and their national unity.

## Indian Girls in Demand.

Several newspaper stories have been printed lately about the number of Indian girls who have a large share of hands in the five civilized tribes, and who want to marry white men. These stories, while false, pure and simple, have had the effect of bringing hundreds of letters to governors of the tribes, postmasters and other officials of the Indian territory. The letters come from all over the country, chiefly from the east, however, and are from men who say they are young, generally handsome, moderately well educated, and who "want to get into the tribe," as they express it, but who always make special inquiry as to the probable wealth of the maidens.

## Mother Wanted the Cow.

A childless couple in Kansas were parties in a divorce suit; and the wife, who was the plaintiff, gravely petitioned for the custody of the family cow.

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## UNLIKE HIS FATHER.

Personality of J. Ogden Armour,  
Son of the Great P. D.

He is Deliberate, Cautious and Resolved—Few Changes Looked for in the Management of the Great Armour Interests.

J. Ogden Armour, who succeeds to the management of his father's vast business interests, is physically if not mentally wholly unlike his father, says the Chicago Record. Slim of form and face, deliberate if not slow in his motions, hesitating if not studied in his utterances, he has none of the personal characteristics which distinguished his father. The late head of the Armour house was square of stature, "bullet-headed," strong-jawed, round-faced, quick of movement, alert in repose, impulsive, positive, aggressive and relentless in the pursuit of an idea.

J. Ogden Armour has a long, narrow head, a chin pointed like his mother's, a refined rather than a strong contour. He is as calm in action as at rest. He lacks impulsiveness to the verge of coldness. He is cautious, modest, evasive as opposed to aggressive, conciliatory, generous and always well-poised. Nobody who knows him believes that he absolutely approves of his father's almost slavish adherence to early hours, hard work, devotion to detail and personal supervision of a business so perfectly organized and officered that, like a great railroad or a good government it can almost "run itself."

Those who are nearest to the young head of the great packing business agree that he will introduce no startling changes in the affairs of the company. He is notoriously averse to changes, opposed to revolutionary methods and fearful of "scenes." He has always shown a disposition to "take up" with the men who assisted and advised his father and to let well



J. OGDEN ARMOUR.  
(New Head of the Great Armour Packing and Stock Interests.)

enough alone. Innocent of any of the combative qualities of his sire, it is probable that he will never engage in those fierce speculative combats that seemed to delight and almost inspire the founder of the house. Yet without, conciliatory, gentle and deliberate as he is, the young president of Armour & Co. is said to be possessed of a spirit as stubborn and self-reliant as that of his father.

Arthur Meeker is perhaps the dean of the late millionaire's advisers, and there is every reason to believe that J. Ogden will lean confidently upon him and his associates. The young man has not thus far departed from the routine hours set forth and observed by his father. He knows every detail of the business even better than Phil, his brother, knew them at the time he was taken ill. But he does not take business details as seriously as the others. He seems content to know rather than to do.

Already most of his well-conceived and well-digested ideas have been profitably used by the company. There is no reason to suppose that he will abate any of the great projects that may become feasible for the business. There are some who believe that his cool, quiet, deliberate ways are even better suited to the altered conditions of trade than were the swift—almost headlong—methods of his father in the days when commercial victories were won by wit and audacity rather than by diplomacy, finesse and cold calculation.

J. Ogden Armour was born 37 years ago. He spent two years in the public schools and was later sent to Yale, graduating in the class of '89. After an extended European tour he returned to Chicago, and the second day after his arrival was invited by his father to accompany him to the yards. From that time he has worked steadily.

Mr. Armour is a member of the Chicago club, Union League, Chicago Athletic club and various other organizations. At least twice a year Mr. Armour, accompanied by his wife, makes a trip to London, where he visits the big markets. They are usually gone from four to eight weeks.

## CRAZED BY RELIGION.

Fanatic in North Carolina Wanted to Offer His Children as a Sacrifice to the Lord.

From Greensboro, N. C., a correspondent writes to the Atlanta Journal that Rev. T. C. Hodgins, a Quaker evangelist who lays special stress on the doctrine of sanctification, has created a genuine sensation in the southern part of that county, where



TELLING OF HIS "VISION"

he has been conducting a revival at a country church.

Some of the people who attended the services became so enthused that their religion took on the form of insanity.

In the course of one of the experience meetings a man arose from the congregation and told of a vision which he claimed to have had with the Lord the night before, in which he was commanded to take his youngest children and offer them as a sacrifice to atone for the sins of his past life.

While he was speaking his sister arose and shouted:

"Brother, obey the voice of the Lord."

The excitement was intense, and but for the presence of a few cool heads some of those present would have done themselves personal violence.

The rash father who claimed to have had the vision is being watched by his neighbors to save his children from harm.



The Bee.

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## NEGRO MILL LABOR A FAILURE.

Experiment of Two Years in Charleston, S. C., Pronounced Not a Success.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—The owners of the Vesta Cotton Mills of this city decided today to abandon the property and move the textile machinery to a new mill at Gainesville, Ga. The admission is made that the experiment of negro labor for the cotton mills is a failure, and this is known after a fair test. Two years ago the Vesta mill began operation under the reorganization with negro labor. The experiment was practically the first made in the South and was watched with interest by mill people. The managers said today that the negroes were too trifling and lazy and would not stick to the work. Some mornings the mill would start and would be short a hundred operatives. This was destined to wreck the property and the owners quit. The majority of the stock is owned in New York.—New York Sun.

To those who have watched the progress of the experiment above referred to, the news of failure must be a source of deep regret. Many charges and counter-charges have been indulged in more or less complimentary to the colored laborer at the South and it was hoped that this experiment would set a rest all doubt as to the disposition and capacity of the southern colored brother to successfully compete with the whites in skilled labor.

The cause of the failure becomes more dismal when we considered the sources to which it was attributable; namely to the alleged fact that "the negroes were too trifling and lazy and would not stick to the work." If this be true, it is to be deplored and to be hoped that the operations in this case do not constitute a fair sample of the average southern laborer.

All the same, it will serve as an instance to be used by the enemies of the race with which to characterize the whole race. But whether the charge is susceptible to general application or not, it is well to consider the probable cause of the trifling and laziness with which the laborers at the South are charged.

It is particularly observable in certain sections that the colored laborer has demonstrated marked skill and industry. In eastern Tennessee, western Virginia and northern Alabama the colored laborers are in great demand in the mills and factories and command good wages, while at the sea-board and lower altitudes, laziness, shiftlessness and general idleness are common if not prevalent. The difference in condition can not be referred to race or latitude, nor to more friendly relations, *per se*, with the whites. It grows out of conditions purely economic and which would affect any class of persons, white or black placed under similar conditions.

On the seaboard the colored population is largely in excess of that in the mining or mountainous regions and out of proportion to the demand for labor in that section. As a consequence this excessive supply over demand, fosters absolute independence on the part of the producer and corresponding dependence and uncertainty on the part of the laborer or consumer. An owner of a farm or factory becomes a capricious or tyrannical employer at liberty, without fear of loss, to discharge hands or take on as he pleases always assured that there is a ready supply from which to draw.

The history of labor in this section shows that employers are exceptionally harsh, exacting and careless of the rights of the laborer and that this system has produced an uncertainty as to labor on the one hand and corresponding shiftlessness on the part of the colored laborer.

In the other sections referred to,

the conditions are just the opposite. There is no considerable excess of colored laborers and the adjustment between supply and demand is harmonious and reciprocal, while labor is assured immunity from disturbances growing out of the mere temper of the employer. Their interests are so interwoven that one cannot be seriously affected without corresponding injury to the other.

Moreover, these material conditions improve social conditions. Less idleness produces less crime, hence lynchings are less frequent in these sections than in those where the labor is in excess of the demand. The unhappy failure of the Vesta cotton mills expresses the folly of assing labor where it is not to be employed at good wages.

We do not mean to say that the owners of the mill were in fault. On the contrary we applaud their philanthropic experiment and are sorry that it did not prove a lasting benefit to the race and profit to the company.

We simply seek to account for the trifling and lazy laborers referred to. That they are lazy and trifling is not a race question but a purely economic one and the only regret is that the colored labor is not so equally or wisely distributed as to render untoward conditions unlikely if not impossible.

This failure is a severe blow to the race and it is time to institute methods which will preclude repetition. We have no great nostrum to introduce in solution of the adverse social and material conditions which confront us. There are remedies which constitute the A. B. C. of social progress and one of them is emigration. Emigration is one of the highest expressions of discontent and of human progress. It is also an indication of respect for the law of self-preservation in which the law of supply and demand prominently figures. The broad West is still open to settlement. Its soil yields fabulous results and its people are generous, while social prejudices and antagonisms have assumed no fixed character and where treatment will be accorded on the basis of general usefulness public spiritedness and respectability. Labor is plentiful and wages are good. With a little money and much energy and a firm resolve, the colored resident of an overstocked southern community can find open fields and a fair chance in the North and West, thereby benefiting not only himself but those he leaves behind. A wholesale exodus would do incalculable harm; intelligent and well prepared emigration will do much toward solving the problem.

## Where?

The question has often been asked, "Where is the Old Guard?" meaning, where are the men whose duty it was to defend and protect the right and liberties of the common people?

This question has more than once occurred to those who have watched events during recent years.

There was a time when such men as Tillman would have been sternly rebuked when falsely characterizing a large body of American citizens; when the rot which is now so glibly indulged in about "the inherent right of whites to govern the blacks without their consent," would have been denied by men of sound principles, broad statesmanship and moral heroism; when wholesale disfranchisement would have quickened the spirit of fairness into a speedy demand for the right and privilege of representation consistent with republican government; when human rights were placed in the fore and made paramount to the collateral considerations of financial schemes and territorial acquisitions and when everything inconsistent with the basic principles of the republican party was prosecuted with vigor and without compromise.

It is therefore natural that in these days of concessions and compromises in which great fundamental and cardinal principles are often made to give way to commercialism the faithful republicans and

especial the colored republicans look in vain for a representative of the Sumners, Grants and Ingersolls, whose lives and sacred honors were bound up in an uncompromising determination to defend human rights and place upon the broad plane of political equality, all classes of American citizens, without regard to race or color.

To this, the answer comes in the changed complexion of political affairs which have required the closest attention and study of our legislators and party leaders.

Large navies were to be constructed, munitions of war, treaties, transportation and all the multitudinous accessories of commerce have held claim and obtained attention of our best men.

This explanation is often made when the leaders of the party have been approached. There is reason to believe that the above considerations have much to do with the apathy and apparent indifference manifested in those higher and dearer matters that determine the honor, dignity and happiness of a people.

But we apprehend that there is another reason which we think in a measure accounts for the departure from old landmarks. It consists in the effort to disintegrate the solid South, politically, in the hope, of gaining votes in that quarter to supplement the loss of disfranchised colored republicans. The method by which this is to be brought about is open to a serious question as to principles as well as to results. If indications count for anything, the policy by which this much sought-after acquisition is to be obtained, is to admit that the results of the war of the Rebellion were a failure; that the motive of the war was wrong, so far as the North was concerned, and was just and righteous as it concerned the South.

Fickle cant about "healing the wounds" and "bridging the bloody chasm" is the stock in trade of the insincere Southern diplomat, while increased appointments to civil and military positions of honor and trust are the ointment necessary to meet the requirement. In this case, as with all others where principle is sacrificed to bare expediency and dreams, the result does not comport with either expectations or calculation. Instead of disintegrating the South, the result is that the South is made more solid, while there is a corresponding apathy, if not dissatisfaction among a large class of republicans at the North. This is notorious, as evidenced in Louisiana, Alabama, North and South Carolina where the colored voter is practically disfranchised, where the states were solid against the republican party. The colored voter at the South is fast leaving that section and unless all signs fail will be a force in states where his rights will be acknowledged. With his southern experience, he will be able to distinguish very keenly and clearly between parties and act accordingly that he will vote the republican ticket is most likely; but it will be because the republican party has not changed its attitude toward him. It is questionable whether, even as a matter of policy, it is wise or safe to ignore sound, moral and political principles. The republican party stands as the champion of human rights and human liberty throughout the world. It represents the fondest hopes, noblest aspirations and the brightest expectations of the best people in the world. It had its birth under the sanction of heaven and was baptised with the fire of Liberty and Equality. Its advancement has been marvellous and its train has followed virtue, prosperity and structural growth. This is because it has followed in the paths of virtue and broad humanity and because it has not compromised with sin and error nor bartered its birthright for empty professions and at the expense of its individuality.

That the "Old Guard" may be re-enlisted and reinforced is the hope of all good republicans and that the principles of the party, its history and honored traditions may

at all times and under all circumstances find ready, willing and loyal support and uncompromising defense.

## Mercenary Mercy.

Down in Mississippi, Wash Jones has been convicted of murder, but the people in the community are opposed to hanging the culprit on the ground that they hate "to see a good strong young negro hanged, they make such good farmhands." They would have the murderer sent to the penitentiary where he will be made to work on the State farm, where by his labor will be raised ten bales of cotton a year, worth about 500 dollars.

As a twenty year term is suggested, the murderer would earn for the state no less than 10,000 dollars. Here is seen the quality of both Mississippi justice as well as Mississippi mercy and the reformatory aspect as applied to colored people.

This emphasizes the relation existing between the whites and blacks in that section. You may be a murderer, but if you are strong and young, you are none too bad to make money for the state, while if you are law-abiding, industrious and progressive, you are driven from the state, lynched as being "dangerous" and otherwise mistreated, because your labor is appropriated toward your own happiness and that of your family instead of that of the state. From the evils of such a system, good Lord deliver us!

## Where will it End?

Though prevalent at the South and fast insinuating themselves throughout the country, the spirit of intolerance and active antagonism to all of the higher interests of colored men have been looked upon as the high-water mark of meanness and race prejudice, soon to become softened by christian philanthropy, justice and common decency. To suffer injustice and indignity at the hands of bad white men simply because we are not white is trial enough. But when the white women join in the unholy war against the manhood and womanhood rights of the colored race, we are forced to the conclusion that the "milk of human kindness" no longer exists among the whites of the South.

Whatever slurs and insults the men have suffered we accept as our lot, but common decency, the sacred bonds of conjugal and family affection demand that we hurl back with contempt the insinuation which the white women of Richmond have cast against the women of our race.

That the white women of Richmond can see in the women of our race only that which is to be despised, may be true; but that they should seek to influence the opinions and actions of white women into their league, thereby acknowledging moral and intellectual worth in them, is a species of audacity which reflect no credit upon the historic benevolence of the southern white women. The white women need not join the "National Federation of Women" unless they choose.

The Federation will doubtless be glad to be rid of disturbing elements and will continue its nobler work of advancing the interests of and cooperating with all women without regard to color. The Richmond "Mutual admiration society" may be contented to glow over its own exclusive superiority but in the meantime the National Federation of Women will move on to higher and nobler achievements looking toward the uplifting and independence of all woman-kind.

Every negro politician in the country, outside of Washington wants to be Recorder of Deeds.

Our colored democratic contemporary, the Indianapolis World, wants one Mr. Scott appointed Recorder of Deeds. Both Scott and the World are losing time. What is the matter with the Recorder's Office of Indiana?

Assessor Daniel was successful in

having the Commissioners, partly to sustain him.

If any body's pay is to be increased in the Police Court it should be Jim Hughes, the Janitor, Patterson, the Engineer and Mrs. Morgan the colored Matron.

Judge Clabough, of the Supreme Court is no doubt a level headed man.

The country is disgusted at the disgraceful scene of the alleged negro 400 of this city. If Bryan had been elected one half of them would be plowing.

When negroes begin to discriminate against Negroes it is about time for the most fastidious colored gentleman to retire.

One half of the negroes who declare that they belong to the 400 can't tell who their fathers were. Ask them if you don't believe it.

The real people of Washington don't associate with here would be well! What are they? Please name them.

Any man or woman who would ally themselves with negroes who attempt to discriminate and who are inferior ought to be will be ostracised.

Genl. Boyton has been appointed on the School Board of Education. He is a wide awake man. A few more resignations are in order now.

The District commissioners did not know that the Judges of the Police Court had such little to do when they recommended an increase in their pay.

## SENTENCED TO DEATH.

New Congressman from Alabama Was Condemned to Be Hanged During the War.

A rare distinction is that enjoyed by Judge William Richardson, who has recently been chosen to succeed Gen. Joe Wheeler in congress from the state of Alabama. During the civil war, when a mere boy, he was under sentence of death and narrowly escaped the gallows. He had enlisted in the confederate army, been captured in his first battle and taken to Indiana as a prisoner of war. He escaped and, falling in with a confederate spy, tried to make his way back through the federal lines to the south.

The spy, known to the outside world only as "Mr. Paul," was captured, and with him young Richardson. The boy was condemned to be hanged, as well as the older spy, when the confederate general, Forrest, attacked the union forces under Crittenden at Murfreesboro just in time to liberate the two condemned men. Richardson went back to Alabama, studied law after the war, became probate and county judge and now occupies Joe Wheeler's seat in congress. He is said not to be at all ashamed of having been under the shadow of the gallows.

Practical Joker at Work. Mischievous persons visited the dairy farm of John Anschutz, a Stowe township (Pa.) farmer, and adjusted a pair of red spectacles over the eyes of his cross white bull Dexter. When this animal saw the whole world done in crimson he made a wild charge to annihilate it. The side of the barn was knocked in, several lengths of fence prostrated and a milkmaid barely escaped with her life. The bull is now laid up for repairs and Mr. Anschutz is offering a reward of five dollars for the arrest of the guilty parties.

Mouse Broke Up a Concert. An uninvited guest was present at a state concert in the Vienna palace. The emperor of Austria and several titled dignitaries were present. Mme. Saville was warbling an affecting solo, when she caught sight of a mouse timidly creeping across the carpet. She stopped singing and began shrieking and so terrified the ladies. They clutched their skirts and fled, and the concert came to an ignominious end.

## THE COWBOY'S RIVAL

He Leads a Free Life on the Pampas of South America.

Cattle Growers in the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay Threaten Our Supremacy as Beef Purveyors.

There are those who fear that South America is destined to supersede the United States as the great provider of beef for the world. Each year South America increases in importance as rival to the United States as a producer of beef. There are now in the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay fully 20,000,000 cattle; in the United States 40,000,000. While the cattle ranges of the United States are becoming more and more restricted each year, there are in the three South American countries named vast regions suitable for cattle raising which have not as yet been utilized. In Texas now as yet been longer roam over vast ranges, but are practically kept in pasturage, the grazing grounds being inclosed in miles upon miles of wire fences. The old-time cowboy, too, has become largely a "fence rider," patrolling the outside of the inclosures to see that the fences are not broken down and that the cattle are not lost, strayed or stolen. Many cowboys are said to have gone to South America, where they have taken up their old free life alongside of the native gauchos on the windswept pampas.

In Paraguay a large region called the Chaco has just been opened up to stock raising. It lies in the northwest corner of Paraguay, between the Paraguay river, a navigable stream, the Pileomayo river, and the Bolivian boundary. The climate is healthy, and though it is warm there in summer, it is never as hot as it was in New York last summer.

The prairies are clothed with a variety of good grasses, and the Chaco lands are acknowledged to be the best fattening grounds in all Paraguay. Good land can be bought in Paraguay for \$1,000 a league, and one league will support 1,000 cattle, and two herds of 1,000 each can be fattened on it in a year. All the expenses of raising cattle there are ridiculously small compared with the expense in the United States. A man can put steers on the

range in Paraguay, all expenses paid, at a cost of \$8.50 a head, and these can sell when fattened for \$12.50 a head. Experienced cattle men in the Chaco have cleared as much as \$8,000 the first year on an expenditure of \$10,000. They put in \$1,000 for land, \$8,500 for cattle, and \$1,000 for labor and other expenses. Living and labor in Paraguay cost about one-eighth as much as they do in the United States. The gauchos are paid \$3 a month in the Chaco. In the United States the cowboy's wages used to be \$30 a month. The gaucho's food, which is supplied to him, costs about \$3 a month. Cowboys are furnished with food costing \$10 a month.

The cattle of northern Paraguay are similar to the Texas cattle, being fully as good stock and much tamer and more easily managed. Though there are now in northern Paraguay only enough cattle for a small beef industry, their numbers are rapidly increasing, and in three or four years this region bids fair to be the center of a great beef industry.

As yet these South American regions have not the facilities for transportation which the cattle districts in the United States possess, but it is only a question of time when they will have them, and then, asks the Chicago Tribune, can the United States hold its own in the export of beef?

Man Killed by a Hatpin. At Prescott, Walla Walla county, Wash., Frank Sloan in fun kissed Miss Ella Boone, whom he had blindfolded. She resented his action and, pulling a hatpin from her hat, stabbed him in the leg. The pin was broken off in the limb and blood poisoning resulted. Next day, the pain became so intense that Sloan went to the hospital at Walla Walla. An X-ray machine failed to locate the remaining portion of the pin. Sloan grew worse and died. Miss Boone had remarked in Sloan's presence that she had never been kissed. This led to Sloan's death. The girl was fond of him and is now grief-stricken.

Where They Grow Big Apples. Huge apples are raised in British Columbia. At an agricultural fair in Kamloops Dr. Isaac L. Wood, of Princeton, Mass., saw an apple which weighed 29 ounces. He brought home with him, as samples, one which measured 15 1/2 inches in circumference and weighs 23 ounces, and another almost as large.

Sad Neglect of Duty. A conductor was dismissed from a street car company in Chicago a short time ago for an unpardonable neglect of duty. A child was born in his car, and he became so nervous and excited that he forgot to collect his fare.



SOUTH AMERICAN GAUCHO.



CAPTURED BY THE YANKEES.

## La Honesta CIGARS.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE TRADE THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING LINE OF CIGARS, ALL HAND MADE:

**THE FRED. DOUGLASS.**  
A healthy Five Cent Cigar which is bound to become a general favorite throughout the United States.  
**FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.**  
An all Havana Ten Cent Cigar which will stand upon its own dignity anywhere.  
**THE B. K. BRUCE.**  
An all Havana Fifteen Cent Cigar which has no superior of its kind in the Trade.  
**EL ECO,** **BONITAS,** **EL ROYAL.**  
Orders invited by Mail or Telegram.  
**DOUGLAS, FORTUNE & CO.**  
NO. 4 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

does barred; indeed, it was as much as any seven bailiffs' lives were worth to approach within gunshot of Tallyho castle.

The squire never ventured beyond his own domain except on the back of a fleet horse. On such occasions he was accompanied by a pretty strong bodyguard, especially when attending the neighboring races or participating in a fox hunt, and very often there was from one to half a dozen bailiffs after him.

To attempt serving him with a writ, much less the fearful hazard of arrest, was what none of them—aware as they were of the hatred that animated the people against all law proceedings—would any more think of doing than he would deliberately put his head in a lion's mouth.

In a roadside shebeen about half a mile from Tallyho castle two men, apparently farmers well to do, dressed in comfortable frieze, were seated at a table drinking Dublin stout from pewter mugs. One was known as Jerry Hogan, a celebrated bailiff, who, in his official capacity, assumed various disguises to assist him in the serving of "writs." His companion was Ned Garrahy, a cattle dealer.

"I tell you, Ned," said Hogan, "I'll serve it on Tallyho before the sun goes to bed in the west."  
"Take care 'tisn't the last you'll be able to serve," said Ned.  
"As sure as I'm howldin' this pint mug in my hand, I'll do it," cried Hogan, with vehemence.

"Don't you know, Jerry, that Squire Tallyho has people around him that loves the ground he walks on, and every mother's son o' them as cute as foxes on the scent of a bailiff."  
"Maybe, Ned, you'd sooner I wouldn't serve it—isn't that the truth?"

"It is, Jerry. Squire Tallyho is the best-loved landlord in Ireland by poor and rich. Sure it was his big, kind heart that got him steeped to the lips in debt and difficulties; what with canting of cattle and mortgages and one trouble with another, it is heart-breakin' entirely. He was never known to disturb a tenant like others, if they hadn't the rent to the minute. Did you ever hear of an eviction on his estate? But it's the law in this unhappy country to persecute the good, while the guilty go scot free."

"What you say, Ned, may all be true enough. I must admit that Squire Tallyho let the money fly while it lasted. He enjoyed the fun, and, course, he had to pay the piper. But let him be good or bad, I must do my duty; everyone to their calling; mine is not the choicest, but the serving of this writ means \$50 to me, and that's not to be picked up every day."

"If it was a thousand dollars," interrupted the cattle dealer, "no on with a drop o' manly blood in his vein would undertake such a contemptible piece o' work."  
"Who! Ned, you're too scrupulous for a man o' the world, but I'm losin' time, an' time is money. I've opened my mind too much about my private business; I'll keep as close as wax, hereafter. What's the matter? Land lord, fill two more pints, an' then I'll be off in a pig's whisper to circumvent Squire Tallyho!"

On the same day the squire's game keeper detected a countryman dressed in tattered frieze, without shoe or stocking, with a plump young hare under his arm and a dangerous-looking cudgel in his hand. He had evidently been poaching on the Tallyho estate. The moment he saw the gamekeeper, he hastily threw the hare and cudgel aside and took to his heels.

The gamekeeper, however, who was a young, active fellow, pursued him at an extremely rapid pace, overtook him and made a prisoner of him.  
"Come, my howld poacher," said he, "you must take your plunder along with ye. I'll tache you to kill hare, on my master's property." He then led his prisoner to the spot where the hare and cudgel lay.

"O, sir," beseeched the poacher, "for the love o' goodness, if you have a mother o' your own, have compassion on me."  
"You're whining won't do with me. You're aware that Squire Tallyho is a magistrate, so trot along, for you must appear before him."

"O, don't take me, kind sir; if ye do it may be a death blow to my poor mother."  
"What's your name?" asked the gamekeeper.  
"Barney McGurk, a cousin by the mother's side to Jimmy Kehoe, the thatcher."

"Why did you kill the hare?"  
"For the poor sick mother, kind gentleman."  
"Whose mother?"  
"My own good mother, who is lying at home in the cabin, given up by all the doctors; I was towid there was only one hope o' savin' her, an' that was to give her a bowl o' hare soup. I'm

a poor boy. I had no money—and—" "An' you thought you'd stale a hare from the Tallyho domain. I've met the likes o' you before, my fine sleeve! Pick up that hare and cudgel. Now come with me to the squire. There's wan comfort, anyhow; you'll soon be locked in the stone jug."

In the course of about a quarter of an hour they arrived at the castle, the prisoner crying at the top of his lungs as he descended the hall steps in the firm grip of his captor. A knock of confidence and business, accompanied by a hasty ring at the bell, gave indication that the squire was wanted to attend something earnest and pressing in his magisterial capacity.

The squire was in the front parlor and, hearing the gamekeeper's voice, knew there could be no danger. He accordingly threw up the window, looked out and asked:

"What is the matter?"  
"A poacher, sir."

"Is that all?" said Tallyho.  
"Now, the parlor windows of the castle were not more than four feet from the ground, but for the purpose of watching both person and property they had been powerfully secured by removable iron bars, which were laid aside every day."

"Did you catch him in the act?" asked the squire.  
"I did, sir; here is the hare; and this frightful lookin' cudgel, stained with the animal's innocent blood, is the prisoner's property."

In the meantime the unfortunate poacher was howling with the most outrageous grief and throwing himself on his knees, with uplifted hands, in an attitude of the most abject despair, toward Squire Tallyho, while the gamekeeper pointed to the hare and cudgel as indisputable testimony against the prisoner.

"You scoundrel," said the squire, assuming an air of gravity, "are you not ashamed to look me in the face?"

"Ah, yer honor, I ought to blush like a piece o' scarlet when I look upon yer handsome face, the face of a gentleman, a scholar, the face of a man that was want a member of parliament, but 'tisn't in your face alone where the beauty is. You've a generous heart, a heart as big as the Rock o' Cashel, and, as for your hand, it bates Bannagher. There isn't such a hand in Ireland—a hand always ready to give, always rached out to the distressed, always givin' something away, but by all accounts the same hand gets very little in return. No matter, it's a good open hand, however, and I see it's open now," he added, starting to his feet and clapping a "writ" into it.

"Just take that, sir; it's a true copy, and here is the original. Now, you're served, sir."

He had no sooner uttered these words than he whipped up the hare and blood-gut, and with one blow of the latter turned the unsuspecting gamekeeper upon the steps, exclaiming as he did it:

"This hare was never reared on the Tallyho estate. I brought it with me as a tramp to win my game."

"Thunder and lightning!" exclaimed the squire, "it is Hogan, the bailiff."  
"The same, at your service," answered that functionary. "The best man within the four seas for serving a writ."

After which he bounded away like a deer, dropping from the wall near the lodge, which was banked up inside nearly to the top; he mounted a horse and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit.—N. Y. Daily News.

**Europe's Bootless Armies.**  
French soldiers, when in active service, do not wear socks. German and Russian soldiers wear bandages on their feet instead of socks.

**Golden Carpets at Auction.**  
According to a Lisbon correspondent two magnificent carpets, presented by the Infanta Donna Sanche to the royal convent of St. Antonio in 1500, have just been sold by auction at the municipal chamber to pay for repairs at the convent and church. The sale of the carpets, which were Persian, about 18 feet square, embroidered with real gold, caused much excitement. The most eager bidders were two groups, French and German. Bidding began at \$4,400, and the Frenchmen secured the prize for \$8,540, which is regarded as nearly \$5,000 below the real value. Two other equally splendid carpets from the Estrella convent were also announced for sale, but public feeling has become so strong that the sale has been countermanded.—N. Y. Sun.

**Hard on Tobacco Chewers.**  
Spitting on the sidewalk is prohibited in St. Paul, Minn. The penalty is a fine of from one dollar to \$50, or imprisonment from one to 60 days. In that city it is also illegal to throw a cigar stub or fruit peeling on the sidewalk.



**Week in Society**  
Mrs. Hattie Blake of Baltimore, Md., has been the guest of Mrs. Nellie Morgan for some time.  
Mr. L. W. Pulley returned from Boston, Mass., last week where he went on business for the Masons.  
Mr. J. Madison Vance of New Orleans, La., is in the city the guest of Mr. H. V. Arnett.  
Miss Lizzie E. Scott has resumed work in the recorder office.  
Mrs. George A. Rice and her two daughters of Baltimore, Md., will visit in the city in March.  
Miss Rosa Oliver of Baltimore, Md., will be among the visitors March 4th.  
Miss Mabel Gould of Atlantic City, who has been spending some time in the city, has returned.  
The paper on "The Colored Soldiers in American Wars" presented by Prof. N. E. Weatherless before the Congressional Lyceum at Lincoln Memorial Church Sunday last, was not only admirably written but of great historical value.  
The paper was discussed by Prof. J. D. Baltimore, Editor F. G. Manly, Messrs I. H. Harrison, W. E. Moot, T. J. Field, Jr., Campbell and Martin. The motion of Mr. Manly, Prof. Weatherless was earnestly requested to present his paper before the Lyceum Sunday February 10th next, after which time a full report will appear in The Bee.  
Mr. J. E. Ashton made application for membership.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Laver W. Calvin Chase will discuss "The Constitutional Limitations of the Power of the President." It is whispered that all the Howard University law students and the colored practicing attorneys will be present in mass.

There will be a special Ladies' Day at the Old Fellows Lyceum, Sunday Feb. 24 at 3 p. m. Mr. Julian C. Collier, R. W. C. S., G. H. H., will address the Lyceum, subject "Woman as a Factor in Civilization," music, under the direction of Prof. Samuel Hunter. All are cordially invited. Jacob B. Askins, Pres., H. L. Livingstone, Sec., Thomas H. Wright, Chr. of Advisory Com.

The sensation for the last three weeks has been the blunders in the Colored Society. No action has looked more ridiculous in the eyes of the people more than the attempt of a few colored men arrogating to themselves that they represent the people of this city. These so-called social lights don't know what it is to be in first class society. Some of the finest social gatherings ever given in this city have been by Madame Estern the late Henry Black, John A. Gray and others. Mr. Gray was the first man of note and character to throw open his great hotel to the colored people although he was the proprietor of a hotel for white people.

The late Alfred Jones was a great social light at one time. Miss Eva Thompson, now Mr. Marshall Mr. Marshall of 15th street can tell you something about great social events. Great socials were given by men of character and females of high moral standing.

Prof. Hugh M. Brown in whose house many fashionable receptions were given that would do credit to white ones. The family of the late Carter A. Stewart stood among the leading social lights in the days of the social gaiety. Good society is something new to those barbers and waiters who come to this city and take others from the South who have followed public office to make them better. It would be better for the real citizens of Washington to get together and give an inaugural ball that would reflect credit upon the people. Instead of boistering with a class of know nothings. It is true that many young men and women have come to the city and others have been a disgrace to the city of magnificent distances.

Zion Baptist Church, F street, southeast was the scene of a very distinguished audience Friday evening the 21st ult., the occasion being a reunion and banquet given by the ladies Auxiliary a testimonial and expression of high appreciation of the membership of the church of the past work accomplished by Rev. W. Howard during his fourteen years' ministry as pastor. The exercises began at 7:30 o'clock and the following program was rendered:

Anthem by the choir; 2. Scriptural Prayer by Rev. W. H. Brooks, D. D.; Welcome by Rev. D. F. Rivers, D. D.; Address by Mrs. Belle E. Lewis; 5. Music, Choir; 6. Rev. W. J. Howard as a member of the church of the past work accomplished by Rev. W. Howard during his fourteen years' ministry as pastor. The exercises began at 7:30 o'clock and the following program was rendered:

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and other invited guests. Nearly fifty ministers and other prominent persons were seated upon the platform. Short addresses were made by Rev. W. H. Jackson, Pastor of Israel C. M. E. Church, Rev. D. E. Wiseman, Pastor of Church of Our Redeemer, Rev. S. Snowden, Pastor Metropolitan Zion Wesley Church, Rev. Gibbons, Rev. Amkins, Rev. Moore of Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. Matthews, Hon. J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, W. C. Martin of the District by and Grand Master of G. U. O. of O. F. in the District of Columbia, H. L. Holmes of Arlington, Va., Thomas Miller, Esq., and Prof. J. D. Baltimore, Assistant Instructor in the Manual Training School. Mr. John B. Anson of the Church Board of Trustees acted as master of ceremonies. The briefest speaker was Dr. Moore who said:

Another Master of Ceremonies, time will not permit me to say all the good things I know and would say about Rev. Howard. Suffice it to say that I hope while his congregation pray him up, and laud him up, that they will pay him up.—[Laughter and applause.]

Master of Ceremonies: In reply to Dr. Moore I desire to state on behalf of the members of Zion Baptist Church that we believe our pastor one of the best in the world, and that during his fourteen years service here we have always prayed him up, lauded him up, and pay him up. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

At the conclusion of the exercises, Dr. Howard and family, and quite five hundred invited guests retired to the basement of the church and enjoyed the elaborate banquet that had been prepared by the Ladies Auxiliary: Mrs. Julia Taylor, chairman; Mrs. Letitia Hawks, secretary; Mrs. Violetta Snyder, treasurer; Mrs. May Osborne, chaplain.

Dr. Howard received many letters of regret from clergymen and other prominent persons who could not attend: The speakers were most interesting in their praise of Rev. Howard, as pastor, as a member of the faithful, Christian worker and as a man and a citizen. This church has a membership of over 2,000 and paid off its indebtedness in full several years since.

### BOY WHO LIVES NEXT DOOR.

The boy who lives next door  
Has freckles on his face;  
His ears are red and hang  
Away out to space.  
And when I hear a dog bark  
And see it flee in terror,  
I can quickly guess the cause—  
'Tis merely that one more  
Poor little victim knows  
A boy resides next door!

He runs across the lawn  
I've nursed with jealous care,  
And, in the summer time,  
Knocks down the flowers there!  
It seems to give him pure delight  
To yell around with all his might,  
And every week or so  
A pebble finds its way  
Against a light of glass,  
For which I have to pay!

He has no teeth in front,  
His hands are cracked and brown,  
Twice he has nearly burned  
Our summer kitchen down!  
He calls to people: "Hey! Watch out!"  
And when they jump he whoops about—  
I used to think if God  
Would take him from below  
Up to the sky I'd try  
To bravely bear the blow!

The little child whose love  
Is all to me, one day  
Was stricken suddenly  
When I was far away.  
The boy who lives next door forgot  
To yell around, but ran and brought  
The doctor to the bed.  
And when I came, at last,  
Shrank from me with a look  
Of pity as I passed!

The boy who lives next door  
Brought in his tops and gun,  
And pocketful of trash.  
To please our little one:  
He played beside my darling's bed,  
Turned cartwheels and stood on his head,  
And God was good to me—  
Let's wait awhile before  
We utterly condemn  
"The boy who lives next door!"  
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

### Tricked by a Poacher

The Expensive Hare Found by the Gamekeeper of Squire Tallyho.

**SQUIRE TALLYHO** was a member of parliament many years ago for an Irish borough, his residence at the time being an old, dilapidated castle not a great distance from the town of Ballinasloe; it was a rambling sort of structure without any architectural pretensions.

For nearly 40 years Squire Tallyho was regarded by high and low, rich and poor, as an open-hearted, hospitable man of the good old school. The lord on horseback or the beggar in his rags received alike a cordial welcome under the roof of Tallyho castle.

At length, through mismanagement, extravagance and the masculinity of a dishonest steward, bankruptcy stared the squire and his family in the face. The squire himself was literally a prisoner in his own castle.

At that period the innumerable stratagems and schemes resorted to by many a bankrupt gentleman to escape the clutches of the law were often strange, not to say highly amusing. In fact, a certain member for a southern county was said to be obliged to return home in a coffin during every dissolution of parliament; members of parliament enjoyed the privilege of freedom from arrest in cases of debt, and at every dissolution that privilege ceased, that is, until their reelection.

Squire Tallyho was a prisoner in his own house, and the presidential presence of a bailiff was more dreaded by him than a plague.

The gates were chained, the win-

OUR NEW STORE

## George & Co.

910 Seventh Street, N. W.

WE take pleasure in notifying you that we are permanently located in our new quarters 910 Seventh Street, N. W. You and your friends are extended a standing invitation to inspect our establishment at any and all times. Our store is laden with a new, crisp and fresh stock of Clothing and Furnishings to serve your wishes, and you can feel assured of getting the excellent quality of goods and courteous attention for which we have been famed for nearly twenty years. We respectfully solicit your continued good will and patronage promising in return to meet your very want in our lines to the fullest extent of our power.

MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

Better facilities and increase of space enables us to present for your inspection the finest stock of Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers we have ever displayed during any season

**SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$5 TO \$15**  
**TROUSERS \$1 TO \$5**

YOUTH'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

We have exercised great care to center on our 2nd floor, devoted to this department the most reliable makes of Clothing, and as usual parents will find every garment representing that perfection in worthful fabrics which make such surpassing values of all goods we sell.

MEN'S AND BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Our Furnishing Goods Department is of bigger proportion with a larger and more varied stock, it occupies one half our first floor, all that is choice natty and new will be found at all times and at all prices unmatchable anywhere for goods such worthful qualities. Our Hat Department represents all the styles that are new and up-to-date and we respectfully solicit your inspection and know your patronage will follow.

ATTENTION! We do not insult your intelligence with those old fairy tales of buying out and selling out, nor do we attempt to tell you what goods are worth, it is left to your own judgement. All goods here are standard grades, desirable goods of best quality. We undersell all competition, what others advertise as extra ordinary you can find here always at a lower price. Headquarters for SWEET, ORR & CO., Pants and Overalls.

We Are Complete Housefurnishers.

## On Easy PAYMENTS.

THE benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System appeal forcibly to every housekeeper in Washington. It offers a quick and easy method of furnishing your house, or any part of it, and cuts the payments into such small amounts that you scarcely miss the money. We have made this a safe store by guaranteeing every article we sell, no matter what the price. Our price tags are marked in plain figures for your close comparison with the cost of similar qualities elsewhere. Make this store your headquarters for Furniture of every description; also: rockery, Lace Curtains, Blankets and Comforts, Gas, Oil, and Coal Stoves and Ranges—all on easy weekly or monthly payments, to suit you.

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FLOWIST AND DESIGNER.

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**WILLIAMS BRO. SLATE CO.**

Querries Snowden, Va.

Manufacturers of

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DEALERS IN

Red, Purple, Unfading and Sea

Green Slates; also Black-

boards, Mill Stock, Grave

Vaults, Water trays,

Urinals, ps,

Platforms.

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BEFORE AFTER

A Wonderful Face Bleach.

AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.

both in a box for \$1, or three boxes for \$2.

Guaranteed to do what we say and to be the

"best in the world." One box is all that is

required if used as directed.

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH.

A PRIZE-WINNING complexion obtained if used

as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or

brown person four or five shades lighter, and

a mulatto person perfectly white. In forty-

eight hours a shade or two lighter will be

noticeable. Is does not turn the skin in spots but

bleaches out white, the skin remaining beauti-

ful without continual use. Will remove

wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps

or black heads, making the skin very soft and

smooth. Small pox pits, tan, liver spots re-

moved without harm to the skin. When you get

the color you wish, stop using the preparation.

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER

that goes in every one dollar box is enough to

make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and

keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed

and makes the hair soft and easy to comb.

Many of our customers say one of our dollar

boxes is worth ten dollars, yet we sell it for one

dollar a box.

Any person sending us one dollar in a letter

or Post-Office money order, express to pay or

order registered letter, we will send it through

the mail postage prepaid; or if you want it sent

C. O. D., it will come by express, free of charge.

In any case where it fails to do what we

claim, we will return the money or send a box

free of charge. Packed so that no one will

</

## A GAMBLER'S TRICK.

Played Poker with Cards That Were Invisibly Marked.

That is, invisible to the other fellows who sat at the table with him—How One Player Discovered the Fraud.

A prominent turfman, attending the winter race meet at New Orleans, told a good story the other evening to a Times-Democrat reporter of an adventure on a Cunarder. "You never heard of invisible ink?" he said. "Well, neither had I up to a dozen years ago, and my introduction to it was rather peculiar. At that time I was considerably greener in the ways of the wicked world than I am at present, and coming across on the Etruria, after a season in London, I was fool enough to sit in a four-handed poker game with three fellows I met in the smoking-room of the ship. The vulnerable point about any greenhorn who plays poker is his proud conviction that he can protect himself against any kind of 'work.' That was my own opinion, and consequently I didn't care a copper who my three acquaintances might be, as long as I found their society entertaining. Two of them, I may as well say right here, were plain, everyday business men from Boston. The other was a small, dark, smooth-shaven chap, who introduced himself by the name of Cummings and said he was a lace buyer for a firm of importers in New York. As is customary aboard ship we selected our seats at the beginning and kept them throughout the play. Cummings sat with his back to the partition wall, I sat opposite and one of the Boston fellows was on the other side. I mention this arrangement because it has a bearing on what followed.

"We started out at a very easy game," continued the turfman, "but soon raised the ante high enough to make it pretty warm. As far as I could see, none of my three friends played more than an ordinary clubroom game and at the outset the bulk of the luck drifted to the lace buyer and myself. At the end of the first day we were each about \$150 ahead. Next day I made most of the winnings myself and was astonished at the succession of good hands I



DISCOVERING THE FRAUD.

held. On the third day luck veered around to the lace buyer, and he not only gathered in my entire winnings, but nearly \$200 besides. Meanwhile he tapped one of the Bostonians for \$300 and the other for \$150. Altogether he stood about \$1,200 ahead at the close of the afternoon. Cummings left the table first and I tarried for a few moments to smoke a cigar and chat with the Boston men.

"I had to get up to procure a light, and on returning I dropped into the chair which had been occupied by the lace buyer and began idly shuffling the deck of cards. While so doing I happened to notice a peculiar metallic speck at the upper right-hand corner of the top pasteboard, which proved to be the king of clubs. It looked like a minute dot of some kind of aniline ink. The end of the room where we sat was rather dark, and there was a fixed lamp in the molding behind Cummings' chair that was kept burning day and night. The spot caught the gleam from this light and could only be seen when the card was held at a certain slant. From any of the other chairs it was entirely invisible. I was surprised, of course, and in running over the deck I soon found that all the face cards and aces were similarly spotted, some with one and some with more dots, the arrangement being different in each case.

"The discovery upset me completely, and, to make a long story short, we sent a steward after our lace-making friend, and after a very brief but spicy preface gave him two minutes by the watch to disgorge his spoils. I must admit he carried it off pretty well. 'This looks awfully like a wash,' he said, 'colly,' and if the deck is marked I know how to have it. A gentleman, said he, wishes to avoid a scene.' With this he counted out his winnings and bagged his night.

"A year or so afterward I saw him at Saratoga and learned positively that he was a professional short-card player, who made a business of working the Atlantic boats. To stuff he used the original point, the deck was what is known as 'invisible ink,' and while it is seldom employed nowadays it can still be bought from any dealer in gambling tools. It has the peculiar property of being visible only by artificial light, and when viewed from a certain angle uncertain and when Cummings did hand and out, he left the deck in the hands of the Boston men.

In the other sections of the

## NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Philadelphia Inventor Has Designed One That in His Opinion is Perfect in Every Detail.

There is in Philadelphia an inventor of a flying machine who claims that the one he has about completed will far exceed that made by Count von Zeppelin in Germany—that it will soar through space like a bird, and that it is almost perfect in every detail. The trial trip, it is said, will be made in a short time.

This new candidate for fame is Mr. Charles E. Hite. A successful test of a model of this machine has already been made.

The motive power of the airship is at the sides, by powerful disk fans, in-



HITE'S FLYING MACHINE. (It is Said to Be Almost Perfect in Every Detail.)

closed in the forward ends of aluminum cylinders, which are fitted with automatically acting rudders at their rear vents.

The car and frame work are built of the best high-pressure steel tubing capable of receiving stores of compressed hydrogen and carbonic anhydride. An apparatus for heating and refrigerating the hydrogen, which is kept circulating by means of a suction-blower or fan in a chamber connected with the heating coil, is situated on the car.

The gores of the balloon are 100 feet in length, making the egg-shaped gas bag 80 feet by 32 feet in diameter. When completely distended the balloon will be capable of holding 42,411 cubic feet of gas, but only 31,639 cubic feet of gas will be carried therein, or just enough to lift the balloon clear of the earth's surface. The balance of the space in the gas bag will be taken up by an internal balloon on the principle of a fish's air bladder. This is one of the features of the new invention, and is, in fact, of great importance.

Two liquefied carbonic acid gas engines, weighing but little over 100 pounds and occupying an exceedingly small space, furnish a maximum of 60-horse power at a merely nominal expense. The peculiarity of these engines is the remarkable light weight in metal.

Mr. Hite claims that his airship will be under perfect control and can be taken to any altitude desirable. The air currents, he says, will be of great assistance in running the machine. There are a great many breezes and currents in the air, and Mr. Hite has endeavored to acquaint himself with each one.

This airship is unlike the ordinary balloon in shape, being cylinder form, with conical ends, constituting an oblate spheroid.

## AUTHOR AND PATRIOT.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Who Demands a Separate Consular Service for His Country.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian novelist, who has just made an urgent plea for the separation of Norway and Sweden in their commercial consular service, is not only a brilliant author, but a red-hot patriot. The motive of most of his literary productions has been a search for a vehicle to give expression to the Norwegian spirit. He has an intense dislike for the new cult of French imitation, and has been a powerful force in



BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON. (Famous Norwegian Novelist, Patriot and Politician.)

the movement to create a revival of Scandinavian art and letters. Bjornson has written a few notable tragedies for the stage, almost all of them using Scandinavian subjects for material. In the early '80s, when he had already passed 60, he settled at Lillehammer and began to propagate once more the republican opinions which had formerly caused his imprisonment for treason. He has recently devoted himself to the public discussion of political and educational reform.

**Prosperous Negro Town.** The town of Eatonville, Fla., has 1,200 inhabitants, with not a single white among them. It has its full complement of public officials, a bank and business establishments requiring of its size.



Hartona will make the hair grow long and soft, straight and beautiful. Makes the hair grow on bald and thin places. Restores GRAY HAIR to its original color. Hartona cures Dandruff, Baldness, falling out of the hair, itching, and all scalp diseases. Hartona does not have to be used all the time, as it straightens the hair and gives it fresh life and lustre, and the hair stays and grows naturally beautiful and straight after the use of Hartona. No hot irons necessary. No pasting the hair down with grease. Hartona is positively harmless—one box can be used by every one in the family. Benefits and improves children's hair just the same as adults. To meet the popular and ever-increasing demand for Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, we have placed it on sale in 25c. and 50c. sizes, in our special round, patent box. See that the word Hartona is on every box.

Money positively refunded if you are not absolutely delighted with the Hartona remedies. Remember, we handle no fake goods, and you are positively protected by our \$100.00 guarantee to any one proving otherwise. All our remedies are trade-marked, registered and copyrighted at United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., in the years 1892 and 1900. We refer you, as to our responsibility, to the City Bank of Richmond, Va., Adams and Southern Express Companies, and to the editor of this paper.

We want lady and gentlemen agents, white or colored, in every city and town in the United States. Write to us to-day, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make a splendid living, with easy and pleasant work, and no risk of losing your good money. Write to us and we will send you a book of over one hundred genuine testimonials in your own State of people who have used and are using Hartona remedies. Is this not fair and honest enough?

## HARTONA FACE WASH.

Hartona Face Wash will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the face wash. One bottle does the work.

Hartona Face Wash will remove wrinkles, dark spots, pimples, blackheads, freckles, and all blemishes of the skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle.

Hartona Face Wash is perfectly harmless, and is sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price, 50c. per bottle; securely sealed from observation. It is your duty to look as beautiful as possible. Thousands of delighted patrons send us testimonials every year. Please remember that your money is positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied and delighted with the Hartona remedies.

We want agents in every city in the United States. Write to us, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make money without risking any of your own money.

## HARTONA NO-SMELL.

Hartona No-Smell will remove all smells and bad odors of the body; cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc.

Hartona No-Smell is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, 10 cents and 25 cents a package. Address all orders to

HARTONA REMEDY CO., 909 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

## SPECIAL GRAND OFFER.

Send us One Dollar, and mention this paper, and we will send you three large boxes of Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, two large bottles of Hartona Face Wash, and one large box of Hartona No-Smell. Goods will be sent securely sealed from observation.

Write your name and post-office and express-office address very plainly. Money can be sent by post-office money order, or enclosed in a registered letter, or by express. Address all Orders to

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Deposits received from 10 cents upward. Interest allowed on \$5.00 and above. Treasurers of churches, associations, and other organizations can deposit funds with this Bank and receive interest. The money is subject to check without notice. We shall be glad to have you open an account. BANK OPEN FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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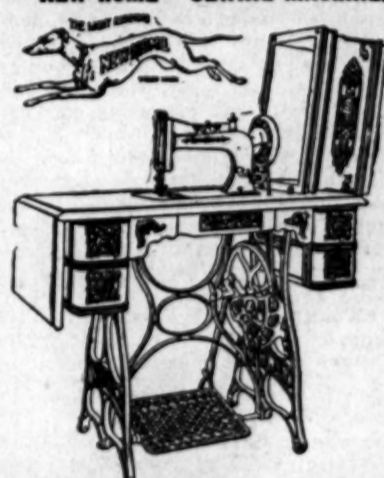
Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables. Carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd St. N. W. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 I. R. St. N. W. to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. N. W., where we are prepared to better satisfaction.

Our Stables, in Freeman's Alley.

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

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## "NEW HOME" SEWING MACHINE.



WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ORANGE, MASS. 100 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Dallas, Texas. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE BY

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White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW PINCH TENSION, TENSION INDICATOR

IC TENSION RELEASE, at complete and useful devices added to any sewing machine.

WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment, Sews ALL Sewable Articles, And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address, WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.



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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style pack of R.I.P.A.N.S. in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores - for five cents. This new style pack is intended for the poor and the sick. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (the tablets can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the R.I.P.A.N.S. COMPANY, 20 Spruce Street, New York - or a single carton (24 tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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## HERE'S A LITTLE



## Pointer for You

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request you, ladies, to read this column, and any questions that they wish answered send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss MAY CLEMATIS.

Dorah. Make a good selection. Mamie. If you know a thing be careful.

E. J. When you have made up your mind, please tell your friends.

Olie. What has become of your New Year's vows?

Mollie. The Ladies' Home Journal is what you should read.

Rachel. When you have selected your colored Four Hundred let me know.

R. M. Never be actuated by prejudice or jealousy.

Delia. Never accept valuables unless you are engaged and certain of marriage.

Amelia. This is a year of doubts. Some marriage are successful.

Ella. Don't imitate, be original by all means. Don't desire a thing because you see other girls with it. Marrying for spite doesn't bring you anything.

M. T. The society of young people is so different from what it used to be.

R. O. In reply to your letter of Jan. 10th, in which you stated that the Lotus Club did not discriminate, you are mistaken. Many of its members are dead and a few of them went insane.

Ida. Society is not what it used to be. All girls think about now is dress. Some of them have diamonds on the brain.

Bell. Card parties may be enjoyed by some. But the girl who professes to follow the rules of her church will not encourage such.

E. H. You acted sensibly. Never permit a person to think that you are used of his company.

The man that walks beside a lady with a cigar in his mouth has not much respect for her and the girl is not brave if she permits it.

There are certain rules governing society that should be followed.

M. T. Do not crave for jewelry that your pocket will not allow you to purchase.

B. P. Read good books and go in educated society. To associate with people who loves nothing but frolic will not benefit you.

Whatever you wear let it be the best.

Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than polite manners.

Good manners in man or woman will make up for the place in polite society.

Familiarity will often breed contempt.

Do your duty to your parents and speak evil of no one.

See that your buttons are sewed on your clothes.

Be thoughtful in all that you say.

It is all folly to make vows on New Year's Day.

Lillie. Be not deceived in your friends. You can tell what they are by their actions.

It is unwise to put so much power in the hands of one woman. A woman with a little authority overdoes the things.

You often desert old friends for the new ones.

Conscience sometimes makes us return to our old friends.

Etta. It is true, that "old times are the sweetest and old friends are the best."

R. T. Patent leather shoes are in vogue to the feet. You cannot wear them constantly without injury to your feet.

Always wear the best whatever you do.

N. T. A fickle minded person is unworthy of belief.

A person who will agree to one thing today and another thing tomorrow is not a good companion.

It is best to do your duty as you can. You should not place too much confidence in those who are untruthful.

True nobility can only be found in an honest person. A girl that is never satisfied will make a poor wife.

Essie. This is an age in which the educated and the inquisitive girl will win. Without education you are behind in this age.

R. M. T. It is bad policy to commit yourself in a letter. Not even to your betrothed. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip." In writing let it be so that any third party may read it without embarrassment to you.

There are times when people talk too much. Be wise and discreet.

Never take advantage of one because she is obligated to you.

True womanhood is a man's jewel.

T. I. In speaking of those in whom we are not particularly interested, say nothing to their detriment.

Ida. The young man who imagines

that a girl belongs to him without the proper authority should be shown the front door. Never allow a man to get that opinion of himself.

Delia. You are perfectly right when you returned the present. Its acceptance would have been decidedly unwise.

D. M. Dress doesn't make the man or woman. It only gives you an acceptable appearance.

Persons who have articles for this column are requested to send them in before Monday of each week. All questions will be properly answered by the editor.

S. N. Don't imagine because some people flatter you into the belief that you are pretty that it is really a fact. It is the weak mind that entertains flattery or allow himself to be flattered.

It is the knave who attempts to flatter you.

## THOMAS M. PATTERSON.

Senator-Elect from Colorado Is Noted for Pugnacity, Determination and Aggressiveness.

Thomas M. Patterson will be the next senator from Colorado to succeed Edward O. Wolcott, who was known as the most bitter enemy of the senator-elect. This action will give Colorado one of the most aggressive representatives of any state in the upper house, as his fighting qualities are only surpassed by his staying powers.

Patterson has been one of the most potential and important factors in local affairs, ranging from an avowed



THOMAS M. PATTERSON.  
(United States Senator-Elect from the State of Colorado.)

independent to the leadership of the populists, and back again in the camp of the democrats, where he received the highest honors in the power of the party to award. He is known for his pugnacity and determination.

Thomas McDonald Patterson was born in Ireland in 1840, and from 1853 to 1872 spent his life in Crawfordville, Ind., picking up a course in the De Pauw university that enabled him to form a law partnership with E. A. Cowen. Going to Colorado in 1872, he united his fortunes with Charles S. Thomas, and together they have controlled all the most important litigation of the entire mining world. Mr. Patterson was rewarded as leader of the democracy in 1873 by being sent to congress, and in 1874 he secured the passage of the bill admitting Colorado to statehood. Retiring from congress he resumed the practice of law. He is also publisher of the Denver News.

## HANDSOME MEMORIAL.

William Black, Scotch Novelist, to Have a Monument in the Shape of a Lighthouse.

William Black, whose work as a novelist has shed lustre upon Scotland, will have a unique monument in stone to carry his name and fame down to future generations of Scotch. Loyal admirers of the prolific writer are rearing a handsome lighthouse on the west coast of the land of cakes as a memorial to their idol. On Duart point, which juts out into the sound of Mull, a graceful tower is rising above the rocky ledge, and when completed it will be crowned with a powerful lantern to serve seamen as a beacon. In conjunction with the Lismore light this memorial lamp will serve to indicate the route to vessels going to and from Oban, as well as vessels coming up or going down the Firth of Lorne. This seaway is one of the most important on the west coast, and these two lights will lessen its dangers. The illumination will be by means of compressed gas contained in a tank under the lantern. The light will continue to burn day and night, and will require little or no attention. The cost of the tower is estimated at about \$7,500. Lord Archibald Campbell is acting as treasurer of the fund.



LIGHTHOUSE MONUMENT.  
(To Be Erected in Memory of Black, the Scotch Novelist.)

Just before his death, which occurred in 1790, Benjamin Franklin left \$5,000 to the city of Boston, and an equal sum to Philadelphia, with instructions that the money was to be invested for 100 years, and then devoted to certain public objects. The Boston legacy now amounts to \$366,880, and that of Philadelphia to a little over \$100,000. The Boston managers have certainly been much more wise and thrifty than those of the Quaker city.

## FEDERATED AUSTRALIA.

Edmund Barton, Famous New South Wales Statesman, to Be Its First Premier.

Edmund Barton has accepted the earl of Hopetoun's offer to form the first cabinet of the Federation of Australia. A writer in the Review of Reviews in 1895, speaking of Edmund Barton, said: "Next, perhaps, to Sir Henry Parkes, Edmund Barton is, among New South Wales politicians, best entitled to be called a statesman. Intellectually he is, speaking comparatively, a giant. I have met many people of importance, but I have never met a man who could say finer things



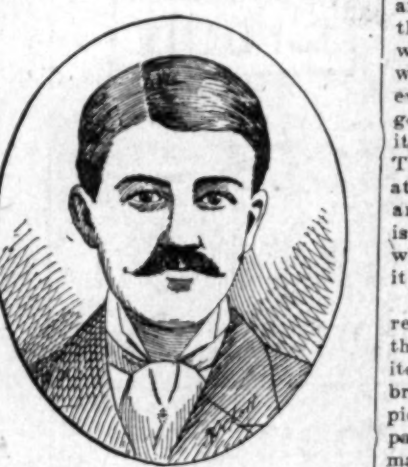
HON. EDMUND BARTON.  
(Prime Minister of the Recently-Formed Australian Federation.)

on the spur of the moment than Edmund Barton. 'I would be ready at any time to play second fiddle to Barton,' said Sir George Dibbs to me; and he added, 'if I had Barton's intellect with my own energy, I could rule Australia.' At 21 he was an M. A. of the Sydney university, and he is one of the best types of the highly educated native-born Australian. In a legislature which, with all its faults, is singularly sensitive about the dignity of the speaker's office, the most honorable under the constitution, he is recognized as perhaps the best speaker we have ever had in New South Wales. He occupied that position for over five years, and it is something to win distinction in an office which had been held by Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir Terence Munnings Arnold, Sir George Wigram Allen, and the dignity of which is now supported by Sir Joseph Abbott. He was one of the few who grasped at the convention the great difficulties surrounding federation, and one of the three who, in what Sir George Dibbs describes as the 'whisky and paste' excursion up the Hawkesbury river in the Lucinda, drafted the commonwealth bill.

## CLEVER YOUNG MAN.

George Wyndham, New Chief Secretary for Ireland, Has a Bright Future Before Him.

George Wyndham, the new chief secretary for Ireland, is one of the foremost of the younger set of British politicians. He was private secretary to Mr. Arthur Balfour when the latter was secretary for Ireland, and in the last cabinet he was an under secretary of



RT. HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM.  
(Her Majesty's New Chief Secretary for Ireland.)

war, where he did much important work in connection with forwarding Lord Roberts' big army. His ability was recognized by assigning him to the difficult post at Dublin, where much tact and firmness, a ready tongue and pleasing personality are required. Mr. Wyndham has much Irish wit which he comes by through his descent from the Sheridan family. He is, however, an English aristocrat of the deepest dye. His wife was the widow of the duke of Westminster's eldest son, and she still calls herself, as English usage permits, Countess Grosvenor, although married to Mr. Wyndham.

## Sample of Boston Thrift.

Just before his death, which occurred in 1790, Benjamin Franklin left \$5,000 to the city of Boston, and an equal sum to Philadelphia, with instructions that the money was to be invested for 100 years, and then devoted to certain public objects. The Boston legacy now amounts to \$366,880, and that of Philadelphia to a little over \$100,000. The Boston managers have certainly been much more wise and thrifty than those of the Quaker city.

## Children Are Fond of Red.

It has been noticed by the matrons of infant asylums that a baby will be cross all day if dressed in a gray frock, but contented and happy if dressed in a bright red garment. Children from two to four years of age are much less affected by the color of their dress. It is commonly observed in kindergartens that the younger children prefer the red playthings, while the older children prefer the blue.

## AN ELABORATE RITE.

Opening and Closing of the Holy Door of St. Peter's.

Significance of the Imposing Ceremony Which Is Under the Direct Supervision of His Holiness, the Pope.

As all Catholics and many Protestants are aware, the closing year of the century is a jubilee year in the Roman Catholic church. Many ceremonies have taken place to mark the period, but of these none have been or are more imposing than the opening and closing of the Holy Door at St. Peter's cathedral. The opening ceremony was witnessed a year ago, and the closing took place on Christmas eve. Owing to the delicate state of the present pope's health, the building in which the opening and closing ceremonies took place had been heated to the temperature of Leo XIII's private apartments to avoid any possibility of his holiness taking a chill.

The ceremony of opening the Holy Door is declared to be symbolic of the fact that the church is open to all men so long as they go there after a thorough and sincere conversion. When the pope opens the door the three knocks which he gives to it represents the three continents—Europe, Africa and Asia—to which the pope offers the treasures which he is the medium for dispensing. The three strokes also are looked upon as symbolizing the joy that the jubilee causes to the faithful of Heaven, Earth and Purgatory. The pope, who is seated on a raised throne in front of the large door in the middle of the grand portico, remains stationary for a brief while, until the prince of the throne presents a golden hammer to his holiness, which the latter takes in his right hand, and, rising from his throne, goes and knocks at the Holy



HOLY DOOR AT ST. PETER'S.  
(Its Opening and Closing Are Imposing Church Ceremonies.)

Door. His clergy follow him, each with a candle in his hand. His holiness, after knocking three times at the door, says in Latin: "Open to me these doors of justice!" Then the choir adds: "This is the door of the Eternal One, and the just will enter in," etc. After this the grand master knocks down the wall which incloses the Holy Door, the wall being so lightly put together, however, that its four sides are held together but slightly, the stones of which it is composed not being cemented. Thus, no sooner has the pope knocked at the Holy Door than it falls without any resistance. The debris of the wall is distributed among the worshipers, who hasten to gather it in order to put it among their precious relics.

While this is taking place the pope renews himself on the throne, but after the demolition is completed the penitentiaries of St. Peter take their brooms, clean the floor, remove the pieces of brick and mortar from the passage—which are not looked upon as material to be held in light esteem, since relics are made of them—and wash the moldings and all round the door with holy water. This work being finished, his holiness once more descends from his throne, singing the anthem which opens with the words: "Hæc dies quam fecit Dominus," etc., which the choir continues to sing after him. Arriving at the Holy Door the pope recites some prayers, takes the cross, kneels before the door, intones the Te Deum, and, rising again while singing, passes through the Holy Door, his clergy following him. Everybody who can goes into St. Peter's to witness this superb ceremony or to take part in the vespers at the papal chapel. After the vespers the cardinals take off their robes and put on their red capes, accompany the pope to the door of his private apartments, and then retire.

After the morning mass on Christmas day his holiness goes to the lodge of the Benediction, where he blesses the faithful in the form which is only used on the occasion of the jubilee. The closing of the door is a very similar ceremony to the opening. The greatest solemnity is observed, and thousands of privileged pilgrims flock to the cathedral to be witnesses of what, except in rare instances, occurs but once in a lifetime. His holiness lays the first brick for the closing of the door, all the cardinals, monsignors and other dignitaries in Rome being witnesses of the operation. The bricks used for this purpose are about double the ordinary size, being covered with a thin layer of plate—in some cases of silver and in others of gold. They bear in relief the papal arms and the inscription: "Leo XIII. Pont. Max. Aperuit et clausit."

Tombstones for Everybody.  
Marble is said to exist in 24 of our States.

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All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream, so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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## A POLITE BURGLAR

Entertained by a Young Lady at the House of Her Friends.

The Visit Was Brief, But Not So Very Unpleasant While It Lasted—Gentleman of the Jimmy Makes Graceful Exit.

Entertaining a burglar unawares is the unusual experience of Miss Mahala Read, a young English student, living at 412 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, on Cathedral Heights, New York. The brief visit was pleasant to both sides while it lasted, and terminated in a manner fairly satisfactory to both persons, for Miss Read didn't get hurt and the burglar got away. Miss Read recently became a member of the household of Oliver Oliver, a newspaper man of Chicago now representing the Times-Herald of that city as its eastern correspondent. The occupants of the flat, besides Miss Read, are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, and their little boys, Owen, Jr., and Frederic, six and five years old, respectively. Mrs. Oliver had gone to the theater with a neighbor, and had arranged with the latter's colored maid to come in from time to time during the evening and see that no harm came to the little boys, who had been put to sleep in their different rooms. Miss Read was out, and Mr. Oliver was at his office. Miss Read came home at about nine o'clock and saw the burglar sitting in the parlor in the big easy chair.

She was surprised only because he wore his hat, for there are a number of Columbia students in the building and they frequently visit the Oliver apartment. She has not yet made the acquaintance of all these callers, so as she passed into her own room she said, "Good evening," to which the burglar politely responded, and she remembered now that his voice was soft and his accent gentle.

"Are you looking out for the babies?" she inquired, and he replied: "Oh, yes, but they're all right. They haven't made a bit of trouble." She laid off her wraps in her room and stepped out again into the parlor.

"What time did Mrs. Oliver go away?" she asked.

"Really, I couldn't tell you," the burglar replied, having risen to his feet in



THE BURGLAR'S EXIT.

the meantime and turned the gas a shade lower.

"Well," said Miss Read, pleasantly and with due regard for the proprieties, "I am here now, and so you needn't wait any longer. Thank you very much for your kindness."

"Oh, don't mention it, please," said the burglar; "I guess I will go, then." In order to gain the door he had to pass close to the young woman, and as he stepped into the full glare of the light in the hall she caught her first full sight of his face. "He was the toughest-looking brute I ever saw in all my life," she told Mr. Oliver afterward. His countenance was such that she was almost at sight of it, and the burglar went down the stairs by leaps and bounds as the owner and tenants of the five-story building dashed out into the street, two flights below, before he was intercepted, and the last they saw of him he was sprinting up Amsterdam avenue.

Not a thing in the house was touched, and the doors and windows were all in good order, showing that the intruder had used a skeleton key. The Oliver babies slept all through the turmoil. There was a burglary in the house a few days ago, when considerable property was stolen. The story of Miss Read's caller was reported to the police, though she can give no detailed description of the visitor.

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Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE.

Recorder H. P. Cheatham who has been ill with La Grippe is able to be out again.

Mrs. Nellie Morgan of 918, 11th st. n. w., who has been quite sick with the grippe is out again.

Mrs. S. D. Milton, has improved sufficiently to be removed to her home 1135 6th St., N. E.

Miss Barney of the High School is still critically confined at her home.

Miss Sallie Goines is out again.

Miss Freeman of the Cooking Department is still confined to her home.

## Special Notice.

Notice of the great speech of Hon. Geo. H. White will appear in THE BEE next week. Don't fail to read it. He made a great defense for the race.

The argument of Attorney Campbell Carrington will appear in THE BEE next week on disorderly conduct at the theatre. He tells great truths about some christians and other people. Read it.

## Important.

Information wanted as to a "Colored Barber" by the name of Highlander or Highlander. The whereabouts of either of the above named party is especially desired in reference to an estate to which he is heir.

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Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, \$2.00 warranted for 5 years' wear.  
Gent' Diamond Sleeve Buttons, \$5 up; a little gem in each button.  
Gent' Diamond Studs, \$7.50 up.  
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